

Sure Relief



BELL'S
FOR INDIGESTION
Clear Baby's Skin
With Cuticura
Soap and Talcum

WOMEN USE "DIAMOND DYES"

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists,
Coats, Stockings, Draperies—
Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-dye." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card. Adv.

If we are wise, we never leave school.—Horace Fletcher.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink before retiring.—Adv.

The easiest way to convince a woman is to refuse to try.

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
FOR Colds, Coughs, AND La Grippe
Neglected Colds are Dangerous
Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.
Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Coughs in 3 days—Excellent for Headaches
Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opium in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Every Drop of Your Blood Should Be Absolutely Pure

Any slight disorder or impurities is a source of danger, as every vital organ of the body depends upon the blood supply to properly perform its functions.

Many painful and dangerous diseases are the direct result of impure blood. Among the most serious are Rheumatism, with its torturing pain; Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas and other disfiguring skin diseases; general debility, which makes the strongest men

helpless, and many other diseases are the direct result of impure blood.

You can in a large measure avoid liability to disease by the use of S. S. S., the wonderful blood remedy that has been in constant use for more than fifty years. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly. It is sold by druggists everywhere.

For valuable literature and medical advice absolutely free, write today to Chief Medical Adviser, 159 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

Thousands of Happy Housewives in WESTERN CANADA

are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre
—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

Farm Gardens—Poultry—Dairying
are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, etc., give you the opportunities of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

P. H. HEWITT
1212 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

WAS WARDING OFF BAD LUCK

Small Matter to Young Woman That She Was Also Holding Up Busy Street Traffic.

"Traffic gets held up in queer ways," said a cop at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. "It was only just the other day that we had a blockade that tied things up for half an hour."

"I noticed a young woman pounding something against the curb. Looked funny to me, and I could not figure what it was. People passing by started to run, looked scared and crowded around her. I headed for the middle of the bunch and saw she had busted open her package and was breaking a lot of mirrors on the sidewalk, one by one."

"What's all this about?" I asked. "Oh, mister officer," she says, "I broke a mirror a while ago and if I don't break seven more right quick I'll have seven years bad luck. By rights they should be broken all at once, but I could only do it one at a time. And now, please, won't you help me get out of this crowd?"—New York Sun.

Experiences Compared.

"Were you hazed when you were at college?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but it wasn't anything like the heckling I have gone through since."

A weed is only a plant out of place.

REALLY DESERVING OF PITY

Those Who Allow Themselves to Get Into the Habit of Self-Excuse Are Unfortunate.

The tendency to self-excuse is typical of the conceited. They simply will not see themselves for what they are—persons who have a great deal to learn. And because they will not admit even to themselves that they need self-improvement they remain perpetually in need of it.

Are not persons thus conditioned more deserving of pity than of contempt? Even their monumental self-satisfaction should not make people laugh at them. Poor souls! Life to them is a game of blind man's bluff, in which they are forever "it," forever groping wildly, but never grasping.

No truer words have been penned than Ruskin's, "Conceit may puff a man up, but not prop him up." And how sadly hard it is to convince the conceited that they are conceited, and thus save them from the painful penalties of conceit.—H. Addington Bruce in Chicago Daily News.

In Terms of Taxation.

First Taxpayer—"I hear you have an addition to your family." Second Taxpayer—"Yes, both exemptions are doing well."

No man knows half as much about women as he tries to make them believe he knows.

It's Up to You as a Parent

whether you feed your boy or girl real building food, or something that merely "tastes good"

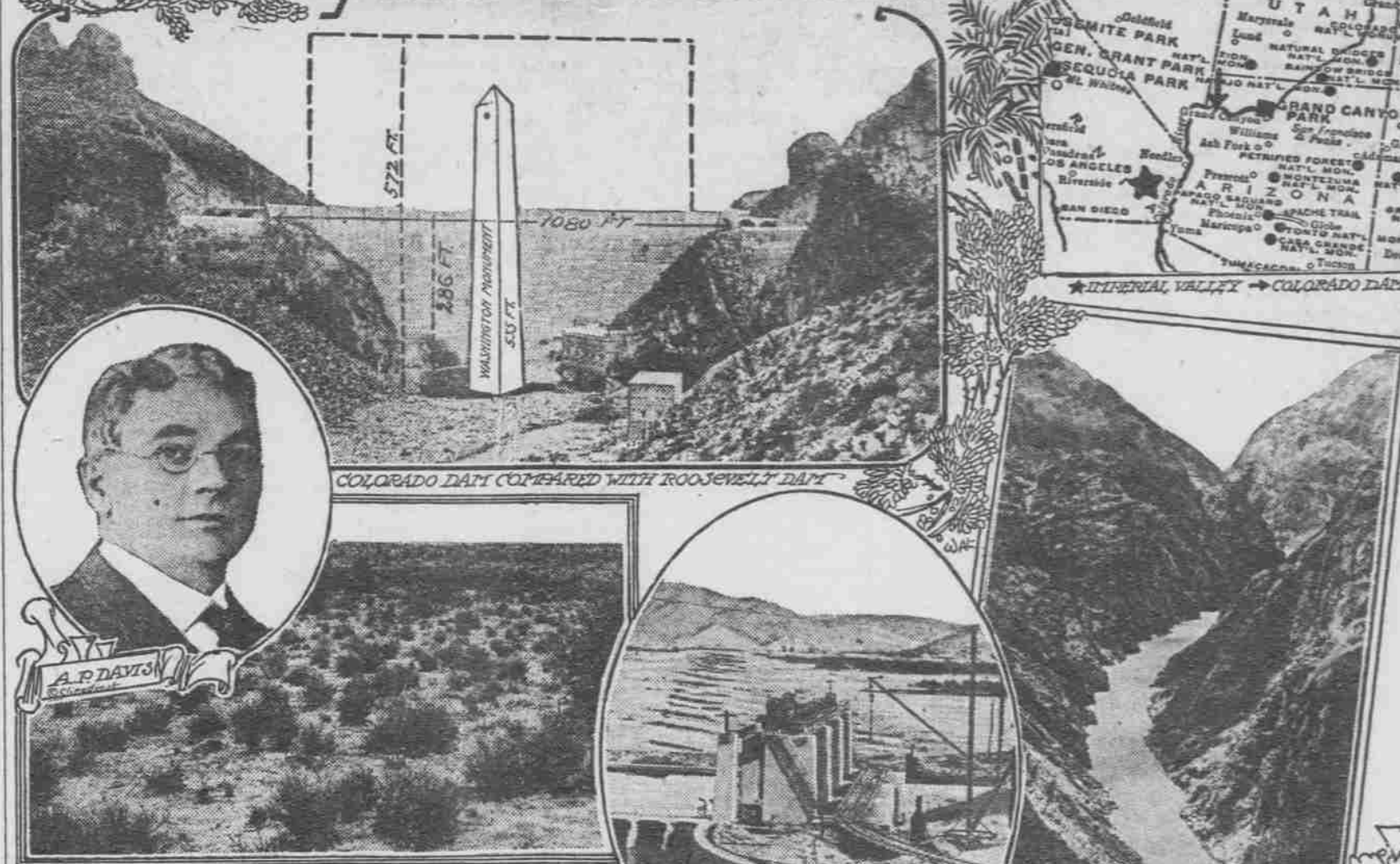
Grape-Nuts

furnishes exactly the food values needed to build young bodies, and the taste is delightful
Grocers everywhere sell this staunch wheat and malted barley food

Ready to eat—Economical

Biggest Dam in the World

By John Dickinson Sherman



ADJUSTING THE WATER

THE biggest dam in the world will be built near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona—if congress decides to attempt to establish absolute control over the 1,000 miles of this mighty river from its headwaters in the "Land of Many Rivers" near Yellowstone National park to the Mexican boundary line just north of the head of the Gulf of California.

"Biggest dam in the world" is saying a good deal. There is, for example, the Assuan dam in Upper Egypt at the first cataract of the Nile. It is an irrigation dam of solid masonry and is the largest of its kind in the world. It is 6,561 feet long and cost \$24,000,000. It is 118 feet high and is to be raised to 141 feet.

Then there is the Gatun dam, an essential part of the Panama canal. It is an earth dam, 9,040 feet long, 1,900 feet wide and 60 feet high. It creates Gatun lake, which is 164 square miles.

The Shoshone dam in Wyoming, just east of the Yellowstone, rises 820 feet and is the highest masonry dam in the world.

The Roosevelt dam on the Salt river in Arizona, is 286 feet high; its base is 235 feet and its top 1,080 feet long. It cost \$6,500,000. It makes a reservoir lake about 25 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide.

The Grand valley reclamation project in Colorado has a roller-crest dam across the Grand river which is the largest in the world.

Now, of course, the proposed Colorado river dam will not be bigger in every way than these mighty dams. Nevertheless, it will be the biggest of all in the sense that it will be the most spectacular of all dams, from an engineering viewpoint. Perhaps an engineer might call it the most spectacular engineering feat in all history.

For the proposed dam will have to be from 500 to 600 feet high—nearly twice as high as any such structure in existence. To attain this immense height it will have to be many times as great in bulk. It will have to be built between floods in a desperate race against time. It will create a tremendous reservoir, nobody knows just how big; it will back up the waters of the Colorado for a hundred miles and find its level in the innumerable canyons leading off on both sides.

Its promoters claim that it will make fertile by irrigation a great desert; that it will furnish vast hydro-electric power; that it will help solve the problem of the Colorado at the Mexican boundary line, which continually endangers the Imperial valley of California.

The site of this proposed monster dam is Boulder canon. The Colorado, after leaving the Grand canon, runs straight west for a hundred miles. Then it turns almost at right angles to the south, forming the boundary line between Nevada and California on the west and Arizona on the east. Near this right-angled turn is Boulder canon, 2,000 feet deep and 320 feet wide at the base and 750 feet wide where the top of the dam will come. One end of the dam will be in Arizona and the other in Nevada.

This, you see, is a dam site worthy of the great Colorado, which has its headwaters in Wyoming and drains parts of seven big states. In Wyoming and Utah this river is called the Green. The Colorado branch is called the Grand. The Grand and the Green unite in southeast Utah to form the Colorado. Curiously enough the legatures of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado are now in a race to change the "Green" and "Grand" to "Colorado" and a bill to this effect is also pending in congress.

Many rivers unite to form the majestic Colorado. The principal branches of the Green are the Uinta, Price, Yampa and White; of the Grand, the Eagle, Roaring Fork, Gunnison and Dolores; of the Colorado, the Fremont, Escalante, Paria, Kanab and Virgin on the right and the San Juan, Little Colorado, Bill Williams and Gila on the left.

The Grand canon is on the main river in Arizona and extends from the mouth of the Little Colorado to the Grand Wash. The Grand Canon National park contains 994 square miles and encloses 217 miles of the river, which in places is 6,000 feet below the rim of the canon.

The lower Colorado runs through a low desert country. At Yuma on the Mexican line is an immense irrigation project which consists of a diversion dam nearly a mile long, 400 miles of canals and 70 miles of dikes and cost about \$5,000,000. The water is carried to Arizona lands

by a 1,000-foot tunnel which passes under the river.

Below Yuma the river, when in flood, inundates large areas lying below sea level. In 1905 the floods enlarged the 50-foot intake of the Imperial valley irrigation canal in Mexican territory to 2,000 feet. It poured all its waters through this break and its regular channel to the Gulf of California went dry. This break was not successfully closed until 1906-07. Floods again threatened to drown out the Imperial valley and in 1909-10 a congressional appropriation of \$1,000,000 was applied to the construction of levees and dikes. Most of the Imperial valley is below sea level and was formerly a part of the Gulf of California. The Colorado built itself an aqueduct from its silt and cut off the part to the north. Evaporation did the rest.

It is thus evident that much depends upon the vagaries of the mighty, restless river. A year or so ago congress provided funds for a study of a project to control it. Arthur P. Davis, director of the reclamation service, department of the interior, has just returned from a trip along the lower river. Here are some of the things he has to say regarding the Boulder dam project:

"For years we have measured the water that flows down the Colorado. We know approximately how much of it there is to stop. Our first task, therefore, is to find a dam site back of which there are storage valleys large enough to hold all the flood waters that may come. The Grand canon and Needles on the Santa Fe are about 250 miles apart. Along the river between them is a chaos of mountains and canyons, almost uninhabited. Two-thirds of the way down from the canon is the selected dam site in Boulder canon.

Canon Narrow Here.

"The gash that is here cut through the rock cliffs is but 320 feet wide at the base and 750 feet wide where the top of the dam would come. Thus the canon is no wider than that which was closed by the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, but the structure must be nearly twice as high. This additional height makes it an incomparably more difficult task. It is more difficult, also, because it must be put in the bed of a much greater stream. That stream must be diverted and its bed made dry for the work. During the spring months the river is at flood and is too powerful to be dealt with. Then comes eight months of comparatively low water.

"It will be necessary to blast out tunnels around the dam site that will carry the normal flow of the river. Then, some spring, the waters will be diverted into these tunnels. Between the time of that diversion and the coming of high waters the following spring the river bed will have to be scraped to bedrock, probably a hundred feet below the present waterline, and that bedrock will have to be built up with concrete, thus making the proper foundation for the great structure. It will be a race against time.

"The water will back up the Colorado nearly a hundred miles. It will find its level in many canyons leading off to one side and the other. The Virgin river flows into the Colorado from the Nevada side above this dam site. This river opens out in a wide valley. It will furnish the principal storage basin of the project. Two desert villages in Nevada will be inundated. Between them they represent but a dozen homes.

"The relief to be afforded, is 300 miles away on the lower reaches of the stream. Near the border of Arizona, California and Mexico there are extensive areas of desert land which, with water for irrigation, may be transformed to what are probably the most productive farms in the United States. In the Colorado desert, in California, 400,000 acres of this land, below sea level, has already been privately reclaimed and is occupied. There are other lesser valleys along the lower river on either side.

"All these projects are interfered with by the fact that the Colorado is given to huge floods in the spring, but runs quite low at other seasons. It furnishes either not enough water or too much. While the desert is parched all about great floods run into the sea unused.

"The primary purpose is to use all this water and make it create wealth for the nation. There is, however, another purpose. The lower Colorado has become a menace. Like other such streams it has built for itself out of sediment a trough that is hundreds of feet above some of the surrounding country. Whenever there is flood there is danger of breaking out of that trough. It did so once ten years ago and it required a most frenzied fight to stop it. There is an area in southern California as big as Delaware that might be submerged. The Imperial valley might be wiped out. We must either control the flow of the Colorado or build a system of levees that must be watched and built higher through all time. If this latter project were advisable from an engineering standpoint it would be next to impossible of actual accomplishment because much of the area requiring levees is in Mexico and international co-operation would be difficult.

"The canal which now waters Imperial valley runs partly through Mexico. The reclamation service plan is to substitute an all-American canal to take the water out higher up, to run a ditch at a higher level that will double the area of irrigable lands in Imperial valley. The dam for this diversion is already built. It is the Laguna dam, above Yuma. Already it is diverting water for the irrigation of 100,000 acres in Arizona. If the stream were regulated by storage all the water in the river would be harnessed and all the land available could be irrigated. The lower Colorado would become the Nile of America.

"Twenty acres of land is enough for a family in this section, so 1,000,000 acres would make homes for 50,000 families. The manner of its cultivation is intensive. It is the most nearly tropical corner of the nation.

Great Electrical Power.

"The electrical power developed would be very large. When this reservoir is filled there will be a column of water 500 feet high with the pressure of this great artificial lake back of it. A river of water will be constantly flowing from beneath the dam. It will have the force of that 500 feet of pressure. It can be set to turning as many turbines as it may be profitable to turn. It can be generated so economically that it can be furnished at prices that will be surprisingly low. The only material problem will be transmission lines. It is long distances to any centers of population. Mines will, of course, be considerable consumers. With cheap power new uses will develop.

"Very satisfactory results in power generation have been secured at the Roosevelt dam. The advantages of these projects in the Southwest are many. Down there they irrigate summer and winter and so there is a constant flow of water through the dam. At the projects further north the water runs but part of the year. There are no problems of ice, none of frozen ground, frozen pipes in the Southwest. The electricity almost makes itself every day in the year.

"At present we are hung up on the snag of finding the proper bedrock as a foundation for our dam. We are boring holes in the bottom of the river with diamond drills in search of bedrock. We have not yet found it at the site which was our first choice.

"As to the cost, it will be large. Estimates as yet are little more than guesses. There are guesses that range from \$40,000,000 to \$75,000,000 for different designs with different assumptions.

"Of course the theory is that in the long run these reclamation projects cost the taxpayer nothing at all. The government advances the money for building them, but it is charged up against the lands benefited and every cent is paid back by those who use the water. The construction money is merely loaned to the settler to be returned in installments covering a period of twenty years. Three-fourths of the land benefited by this project is already privately owned. The government will be asked to advance only the money that would be the share of the lands that are still owned by the Indians. Thus it will have to finance but about one-fourth of the project. Thus the reservoir will pay for itself. The land that it irrigates will over night be worth \$400 an acre. The increased wealth and production of the Southwest will be an element of profit in the future which will benefit the entire nation."

Don't Go From Bad to Worse!

Are you always weak, miserable and half-sick? Then it's time you found out what is wrong. Kidney weakness causes much suffering from backache, lameness, stiffness and rheumatic pains, and if neglected brings danger of serious troubles—dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Missouri Case

Mrs. C. C. Bullock, N. Jackson St., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was greatly troubled with backache and felt stiff and sore all over. Morning I felt tired and worn out. I had frequent dizzy spells and my kidneys became irregular in action. After trying Doan's Kidney Pills a good trial I felt like myself again. Two boxes entirely cured me and I have had no return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Who Developed Speed Bug?

In 1882 twenty miles were first ridden within the hour. The rider was Dr. H. L. Curtis, one of the greatest English amateurs of his day. He rode a fifty-nine-inch high wheeler and the track was surfaced with cinders. It is interesting to note the progress made since Dr. Curtis first developed the speed mania. The first nine-inch high wheeler has developed into the modern, record-breaking motorcycle of today, while the twenty-miles-per-hour pace has been pushed up to the 136-miles-per-hour mark. What will be the speed record forty years from now?

Brute!

Mrs. Dibbs—I'm going to wire my photograph to a friend in Chicago as a birthday greeting.

Mr. Dibbs—The cost will be prohibitive, woman.

Mrs. Dibbs—How do you know, tightwad?

Mr. Dibbs—I understand that it's based on the number of lines in the sender's face.—Buffalo Express.

A hard drinker naturally draws the line at soft drinks.

To abort a cold and prevent complications take



The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure. Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

Freed From Torture

Eaton Cleared His Up-Set Stomach

"The people who have seen me suffer tortures from neuralgia brought on by an up-set stomach now see me perfectly sound and well—absolutely due to Eaton," writes R. Long.

Profit by Mr. Long's experience, keep your stomach in healthy condition, fresh and cool, and avoid the ailments that come from an acid condition. Eaton brings relief by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases—does it quickly. Take an Eaton after eating and see how wonderfully it helps you. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.



Leavenworth, Kans.—"I was all run-down from a complication of diseases. My next door neighbor recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription because she had taken it with fine results. I decided to take it, and after taking two bottles of the medicine I was entirely well. It is surely fine."—MISS F. G. LEINHARDT, 772 Seneca St.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol or narcotic. Sold by all druggists in liquid or tablet form. Send 10c to Dr. J. C. Fildes, Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial pkg.

BABIES LOVE

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
The Infants' and Children's Remedy
Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guarantees purity, reliability, and absolute harmlessness. It quickly overcomes colic, flatulency, and other like disorders. The syrup is sold by druggists and formula appears on every label.
At All Druggists



Embroidery, Pleating

Skirts, Buttons, Hemstitching, Braiding, Sewing, etc.
Cartel's
1120 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
W. N. U., KANSAS CITY, MO. 12-1921.

No Sport in Hunting Seal

Gathering in of the Helpless Creatures Simply Evolves Itself into a Merciless Slaughter.

Hunting the seal from the icy, storm-swept coast of Newfoundland is not sport; it is toll, whereby in part the Newfoundlanders win his scanty measure of bread, says Spare Moments. The hunt is a dull and hideous slaughter, scurrying pack and the swinging and thrust of an iron-shod gaff, a merciless raining of blows, with a silent waste of life all splashed with red at the end of it. There is no sport in this, nor is there any fear of hurt for the seal pleads and whines like a child, even while the gaff is falling; but the chase is beset with multitudinous and unfore-

shadowed perils. The wind gathers the ice into floes and jams it up against the coast, an immeasurable, jagged expanse of it interspersed with plains; then the Newfoundlanders takes his food and his goggles, and sets out from his little harbor, starting at midnight that he may come up with the pack at dawn. But the wind which sweeps the ice in inevitably sweeps it out again without warning in an hour, or a day or a week; nor does it pause to consider the situation of the men who are 20 miles off shore.

It veers and freshens and drives the whole mass, grinding and heaving, far out to sea, where it disperses it into its separate fragments.

The lives of the hunters depend upon the watchfulness of the attenuated line of lookouts, from the women on the headland to the first sentinel with signaling distance.

A Friendly Remark.
Actor—"I saved the show, but I admit I did hog it a bit." Friend—"Yes, you did look like a pig in a poke."